THE WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER,
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Williams's Bon Chrétien or Bartlett Pear.

The TREE grows upright and vigorous.

The WOOD yellow.

The LEAF rich and shining.

The FRUIT is large, irregular, pyramidal or truncated; the *eye* on the summit; the *stalk* gross and fleshy; *skin*, at maturity yellowish, mixed with russet brown, tinged with red next the sun; *flesh*, whitish, tender, delicate; *juice*, sweet abundant, and agreeably perfumed. It ripens late in August or early in September, and keeps till October.

This is one of the most beautiful, productive, and valuable pears, and deserves a place in every collection.

Mr. Kenrick says, "The Williams's Bon Chrétien originated in Berkshire, England, in the garden of a Mr. Wheeler, in 1796, and was subsequently, extensively propagated by Mr. Williams, near London — hence its name. It seems capable of sustaining its good character in a diversity of climates; it flourishes at Malta, and produces equally well on the pear and on the quince."

This fruit has been cultivated in the neighborhood of Boston, for many years, as the 'Bartlett,' from Mr. Bartlett, of Dorchester, who first brought it into notice. He believed that it originated there, and it was so understood — till Mr. S. G. Perkins, pointed it out, at one of the early meetings of horticulturists, as the Bon Chrétien. A clear investigation will (as in this case) very often discover that the new variety is identical with some one that is well known and established. The London Horticultural Society have been, and are doing much to simplify the names and varieties; and it has been found that, in some instances, the same fruit is cultivated under a great variety of names — as many as twenty. Mr. Brigham tells me, that among the trees which he imported from France, he finds that six of those sent under different names, are described in the London Horticultural Society's Catalogue as the same. C. W. E.

Agricultural Societies—their Wisdom and Policy.

The New England Farmer, published at Boston, acknowledges the receipt of $150 from the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, "being the usual annual payment" for copies of that paper, distributed among the members of that Society. We observe also that the same liberality has lately been extended towards the support of the British American Cultivator, in Canada, in a still greater degree than to our American co-laborer in the agricultural cause, the Home District Agricultural Society having ordered five hundred copies of the current volume, which they intend to distribute to subscribing members. This is a noble example for the Agricultural Societies in the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky to follow, with some of their funds. One good agricultural and horticultural periodical at least, is necessary for the state of Ohio alone; and one good method of inducing farmers in general to make efforts at improvement, besides the emulation excited by agricultural shows, clubs, &c., is by the leading men in such societies to place in their hands an instructive farmers' magazine. The Editors of this paper have no pecuniary interest in it: they are working *con amore*. E. J. H.

Weights and Measures.

As farmers, in common with all others who buy and sell, are interested in the subject of weights and measures, perhaps the following paragraphs may not be unacceptable to the readers of this paper.

Origin. It is evident, that at the earliest period, or as soon as the spirit of trade affected society, men must have felt the necessity of uniform measures. Hence we read of the antediluvian *cubit*; and shortly afterwards, of Abraham paying to Ephron "400 *shekels* of silver, current money with the merchant." As all such measures as these are conventional; we find different nations adopting different standards. In England, a grain of wheat taken from the middle of a sound ear, was made to represent the smallest weight, and was called a *grain* weight. The human foot suggested the *foot*, and the first joint of the finger the *inch*. Three grains of barley laid end to end, extended about an inch; and hence the table, "three *barley-corns* make an inch." In like manner, arose the *span*, the *hand*, the *pace*, and some other measures. It is plain that any one measure of length being fixed, all other measures of length, surface, and capacity, can be derived from it: the first, by dividing and multiplying it; the second, by squaring it; and the third, by cubing it. Blackstone informs us, that, as all measures obtained from the human body were necessarily variable, while every man used his own foot, arm, and stature, Henry I. established the length of his own arm as the standard, and then the foot, and other lengths were accommodated to it.

Who fixes the standard? It is obvious that the power to establish uniform measures should be vested in the national government. In England it is the king's prerogative; in the United States, the Constitution authorises Congress "to fix the standard of weights and measures." Congress, however, has never exercised this power, and the States have adopted their own measures. This delay on the part of the national legislature is much to be regretted. The statutes of Indiana, adopting some of the English measures, specifies the contents of the bushel to be 2150.4 solid inches; and, acknowledging but one kind of gallon, (the wine gallon,) declares its legal contents to be 231 solid inches. At variance with this, our children are taught, and it is the general understanding of the people, that "eight gallons make one bushel." It is clear, however, that eight *lawful* gallons do not make a bushel, by 302.4 solid inches, which is considerably more than 5 quarts; so that, if the farmer or merchant uses a legal gallon measure to obtain parts of a bushel, he is deceived, because they are not in accordance with each other.

Who keeps the standards? In England, they are directed to be kept in the Exchequer; in this State, they are placed in charge of the clerk of the Circuit Court, and all persons desirous of having their weights and measures tried by these standards are to make application to him, and, if found to be correct, the clerk is to seal them as evidence of their accuracy.

The Gallon. This is by no means a uniform measure. The English have one for ale and beer, holding 281 cubic inches of water; another for wine, holding 231 cubic inches; and another for grain, containing sometimes 268¾ solid inches, and sometimes 272¼. The subdivisions of these various gallons are of course unlike. An attempt has been made by the British government to reduce all these to one standard gallon, called the imperial gallon. This again contains 277.274 cubic inches. It is said, however, that the force of custom has so far prevailed, that more than twenty enactments of Parliament have failed to establish a uniformity. In Lownde's Report to Congress, in, I think, 1819, it is stated, that the people of the United States had adopted the wine gallon of 231 solid inches, to the exclusion of all the other gallon measures; and, in accordance with this statement, we find our statutes recognize no other—as already mentioned above.

The Bushel. This term appears to have been derived, by corrupted pronunciation, from *boisseau*, the name of the French bushel measure. Henry VII. of England, in order to establish a dry measure gallon, caused wheat to be picked from the middle of the ears, and thoroughly dried; eight troy pounds of wheat thus prepared were directed to constitute the magnitude of a gallon, and eight such gallons made the standard bushel. This being measured was found to contain 2145.6 solid inches. Another standard was established, (called the Winchester bushel, because it was originally kept at that place,) which contained 2178 solid inches. Afterwards it was enacted that a cylindrical vessel, measuring 18½ inches in diameter and 8 inches in depth, should be used for levying the malt tax. It is supposed that the intention was that this vessel should hold a Winchester bushel; but on trial it was found to contain but 2150.4 cubic inches.

The institution of the imperial gallon has also created an imperial bushel, whose capacity is equal to 2218.192 cubic inches. Besides the standard, there are numerous local bushels, containing from nine to even forty gallons. These bushels vary even in the same place, according to the kind of grain or other substance to be measured. Thus, at Chester, the wheat bushel is thirty-two gallons, and the oat bushel forty gallons. The Paris bushel of oats, before the Revolution, was double that of any other grain. The *boisseau*, or Paris bushel, was by ordinance made to contain only about 776.6 cubic inches, the dimensions of the vessel being 8 inches 2½ lines high, and 10 inches in diameter. The present French measures are entirely new; they are obtained by assuming the ten millionth part of the distance from the equator to the pole, as the unit. I have already said, that our State legislature recognises the old English malt bushel, of 2150.4 cubic inches, as the standard.

A man who had purchased some clover seed, wished to ascertain its weight; for this purpose, he filled a gallon measure, and putting it into the scale, found by calculation, that, if eight gallons made a bushel, his bushel of clover seed weighed only 51½ pounds. Afterwards, weighing half a bushel of the same seed, he discovered it amounted to 60 pounds in the bushel—8½ pounds more than by the former trial. It was a difference he could not for a long time account for; and this case happening within my knowledge, induced me to pen the preceding observations for the benefit of such as may need them.

Weights. Our weights are as variable as our measures, the commercial pound differing in several nations to the amount of thousands of grains. But our farmers are chiefly interested in the English avoirdupois pound, which contains 16 ounces of 437 grains each; the troy and the apothecary pound containing but twelve ounces, each ounce weighing 480 grains. The grains, however, in both cases are alike, being originally derived from the weight of a grain of thoroughly dried wheat, and the quality of the wheat of that ancient day may be inferred from the fact that it was found by experiment that 32 grains of dried wheat weighed just one pennyweight, or 640 were equal to an ounce of 480 grains. On drying some wheat raised here, (an average specimen,) I find it requires 42 grains to balance a pennyweight. The best specimen I have met with of the crop of 1842, required 38 grains to equal the pennyweight; the worst specimen 57 grains. It is doubtful, however, whether the English wheat was as effectually dried as that I experimented with. On trial I ascertained that the wheat I used lost about twelve per cent in drying. J. T. P.

Richmond, Ia.

Can orchard grass seed, of *good* quality, be obtained in your city?

I think the apple described by the Horticultural Society as resembling the Vandevere Pippin, (No. 4, Vol. 4, Farmer,) is the same as that alluded to in No. 8 of *The Orchard*. Their description certainly agrees with the fruit known at Laporte as the Holland Pippin; but surely Holland is claiming more than her share of Pippins! There are now not less than three varieties called Holland Pippin.

Good orchard grass can be obtained now in this city, at Parkhurst's Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store; and also at Huxley's, on Fifth street.

We trust that a great deal will be done by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, for the settlement of the proper names and synonymes of Western Fruit. E. J. H.

Farmers' Politics.

The following admirable observations of De Witt Clinton, on the injurious extremes of party spirit, and on the subject of general education, in an introductory discourse delivered by him before the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, in 1814, apply with equal force to the last three or four years, as well as, in a great measure, to the present time.

"Our academies and colleges are well endowed, and the blessings of education are generally diffused; and to a considerable extent within the reach of the poorest children in the community. But, although there is a vast mass of knowledge spread over the State, yet it is, generally speaking, of the common kind. Many know the elementary parts of education, but few know the higher branches of science, particularly of agricultural, which is the most generally valuable, because it is the most fundamental employment of man, and administers chiefly to his immediate necessities and comforts. This arises from a number of causes, which do not disparage our intellectual character, and which, it is hoped, will, from the universal spread

of agricultural as well as general information through the press, cease to operate after a short time. In the first place, we have of late, with scarcely any intermission, been greatly distracted by party spirit in its bitterest forms of exacerbation. Our ingenuity has been employed, not in cultivating a vernacular literature, or in increasing the stock of human knowledge, and, in consequence, man's happiness on earth—but in raising up and pulling down the parties that agitate the community. This violent spirit has split society asunder; has poisoned much of the intercourse of private life; has spread a morbid gloom over our literature; has infected the national taste; and has palsied the general prosperity. Whatever apologies may be made for these political discussions, by ascribing them to the honest difference of opinion, there can be none offered for the style and manner in which they are conducted. In reading the classical works of the ancients, we are astonished at the violations of decorum which appear in their most polite and accomplished authors; who frequently use expressions that no modern writer dare adopt, without the certainty of condemnation. But, if we excel the ancients in this respect, we are far behind them in other branches of good morals. The style of our political writings has assumed a character of rude invective and unrestrained licentiousness, unparalleled in any other part of the world; and which has greatly tended to injure our national character. The press of this country has been with justice denounced as the roughest and the most remote from the models of what is gentlemanly and Christian-like that the world affords."

In closing our remarks after this veritable quotation, we wish, in order to encourage a more temperate, conciliatory, and *inter lites* or *hear-both-parties* spirit, to draw the attention of our agricultural readers, as well as all other denominations of society, to a most interesting, and conservative, and no-party work, just published, entitled the United States Political Register; edited by John H. Wood; presenting a record of all the most valuable political documents connected with the constitution and history of the Union, from the first declaration of independence, and the original articles of confederation, and all the Presidential elections and addresses, &c. &c., down to the most recent and current transactions of Congress and the Legislatures at the present time. It is published monthly, a pamphlet of 32 pages, at two dollars a year. E. J. H.

Bommer's Method of Making Manure.

The subject of the preparation, management and application of manures of all kinds, becoming every day of increasing interest and value to farmers, particularly near large cities and towns like Cincinnati, we take pleasure in publishing Mr. Bommer's notice, in order that, according to his offer, he may forward to us his plan for the benefit of all parties concerned.

E. J. H.

Agriculturists, although you have favorably received the first edition of my method, and though, as it appears from numerous testimonials in the agricultural papers, it has given satisfactory results, I have nevertheless seen that this first edition was too incomplete, and that, from the numerous questions which have been addressed to me by my subscribers, I have, like them, felt the want of a commentary upon the instructions, and clear and precise explanations upon various points of the application of the system, so that it may be better comprehended and more easily put into practice.

I have written a new work, which is more complete, and which, I hope, will meet with their approbation.

It does not become me to judge of the merits of this new edition; nevertheless, I think that I can give the assurance, that in this work the system is so improved, and its application rendered so easy, that the least intelligent farmer, in faithfully conforming to the prescriptions and instructions therein contained, cannot fail of success in his operations.

This work resting upon facts and practical results, which are conscientiously reported, is presented to you with confidence. Try, and judge.

The work is divided into two parts. The first contains the method in all its simplicity.

The second contains explanations and analytical developments of the system; instructions upon its application; some new processes; solution of manure questions of high importance; and lastly, supplementary articles consequent upon the system.

To give you an idea of the new edition, I will cite part of its contents. The first part of the method contains,

1st. Two different processes, by means of which any one can cause, in a few days, the decomposition of all straw and green or dry vegetables, and their conversion into a rich, unctuous, and durable manure.

2d. Two processes, one by high fermentation, and the other by moderated fermentation, by means of which any one can reduce all kinds of turfy or swampy matter into a rich vegetable compost or mould.

3d. A process, without fermentation, to reduce all kinds of swampy matter, pond mud, slime from rivers or the sea shore, street mud, black earth from the woods, &c., into a superior mineral compost.

4th. Two processes for preparing compost with earth.

5th. The means to augment and ameliorate manure heaps.

6th. The means to prepare "purin," a fertilizing liquid for irrigation.

7th. The employment of dregs or lees, and residues of manufactories.

8th. A process for reviving the heat under garden beds, without changing the litter.

These various operations are represented by nine designs, each occupying its respective place in the work.

SECOND PART.

First Section.

1st. Vegetable compared with animal manure.

2d. Four principal advantages of the Bommer manure over that of cattle.

3d. A dissertation upon fermentation, the gravest question upon the subject of manure.

4th. Opinions of authors upon the question, "should manures be fermented or not?"

5th. My opinion upon the question.

6th. Appropriation of my manure to different earths.

7th. Appropriation of my manure to various plants.

8th. Solution of the problem put by Payen, the celebrated chemist. He says, "that the art of manures consists in the avoidance of the too great solubility of materials which decompose too easily, and to render soluble those which decompose with too much difficulty."

9th. The nourishment of plants, and of what they are composed.

10th. Vegetable metempsychosis, or transmutation of a dead into a living vegetable.

11th. Economy—how to cause it.

Second Section.

1st. Four different qualities of saturated water.

2d. The disposal of the place of operations in different ways.

3d. Ley ingredients; means of procuring them without expense; their fertilizing value.

4th. Retrenchment of three ingredients which are not absolutely necessary in the ley.

5th. Employment of ground bones, horn shavings, saw dust, ground charcoal, blood, and other residues of butcheries and salting establishments.

6th. Table for the reduction or augmentation of the ley ingredients, so as to appropriate the manure to the soil and plants.

7th. Variation of the quantity of the ley ingredients, according to the size of the heap.

8th. The least and greatest quantity of materials which can be employed in the fabrication of Bommer manure.

9th. Virtue of the ley—what it is.

10th. A simple process to render manure as short as you wish.

11th. How to reduce leaves to manure.

12th. Reasons why the heap ought to be covered with straw or hay, and not with solid or compost materials.

Section Third.

1st. Proportions to observe in the mixture of turfy or swampy materials with vegetables, and why.

2d. The most favorable season for the preparation of composts after this method.

3d. Is it advantageous to use compost in a fresh state?

4th. Regulations to observe in the manufacture of composts.

5th. European composts or moulds compared with mine.

6th. Poudrette compared with my composts.

7th. Means considerably to augment the manures of a farm.

8th. Immense advantages of the employment of human excrements and animal dejections.

9th. Effect of watering with "purin" or manure liquor, urinous, putrified water, compared to that of my mineral or earth composts.

10th. Liquid manures compared with my composts.

11th. Enumeration of twenty-four principal advantages of this method.

Section Fourth.

Supplementary Articles.

1st. Analysis of earths; simple means to detect the nature of earths without the aid of chemistry.

2d. Advantages resulting from this analysis.

3d. Interest which every one has in knowing the nature of his lands.

4th. Means to detect marl.

5th. Division of manure, and its advantages.

6th. Preservation of manures; mode in use compared with that which I propose.

7th. This method is already in use on a great many farms; results which have been obtained from it.

The matter of the new edition occupies about 100 pages; it will be henceforth furnished to subscribers instead of the abridged method, which contained but 20 pages. The price of the patent right is definitively fixed as follows:

Farm with garden, not over 20 acres,					- $6
"	"	"	100	"	- 10
"	"	"	200	"	- 16
"	"	"	300	"	- 18
"	"	"	400	"	- 20
Over 400 acres in any one farm,					- - - 25

The method cannot be taken for only a por-

tion of a farm, and every subscriber is required to declare the whole extent of his arable land.

By the necessary documents recorded in the Patent Office, the right for the southern and western states is held by Abbett & Co., of Baltimore, and for the northern and eastern states, viz., New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, by George Bommer of New York, who keeps his office at 75 Greenwich-street. Farmers living in the northern states who desire to buy the true method, are invited to send to my office or to my agents. The only agents established by me, and who are authorised to sell my patented method, are Messrs. Eli Barnett, at Westville, Connecticut, general agent for the New England States, and H. D. Robinson, at New Brunswick, N. J., principal agent for the state of New Jersey.

All agents hereafter appointed will be announced in the newspapers of the respective counties and states. Principal agents, who may appoint sub-agents, are bound to give notice to the agricultural public through the press. Whenever this announcement is not made, the farmer should be on his guard not to be duped by counterfeiters, (who have already arrived,) and who will not fail to offer them false methods for their good money.

To facilitate the circulation of my method, a register is opened with each post master, where farmers, who have the intention to buy it, can subscribe. These post masters will address every month a list of subscribers to my office, or to my principal agents in the respective States. The post masters will receive, in the course of the next month, instructions for their guidance under the circumstances.

Every subscriber who, having paid the price, should not receive the method in due time, will please notify me of the delay, (at 75 Greenwich street, New York,) when it will be immediately attended to.

Farmers, take notice that *Mr. H. Heermance, of Kinderhook, is not my agent.*

In order to prevent the frauds and to counteract the manœuvres of some rapacious individuals, always ready to invade the rights of others, I will serve them up to the agricultural public, as they present themselves; and in this, I count upon the support of the press, who are also interested in denouncing to the public those who meditate injury to them.

Finally, it should be known that all copies of the method, for the northern and eastern states, are signed and sealed by myself, and those of the southern and western states, by Abbett & Co.; that any method embodying our instructions, which should be circulated under any other name, will be considered as false and counterfeit, and that those who make use of it will be prosecuted according to law.

Those who desire to buy the right for a state, or for one or more counties within my limits, can address me at my office, or my principal agents in the different states.

All editors of newspapers, who have more than 400 farmer subscribers, by inserting the present article entire, and accompanying it by a small editorial article, shall have a right, with a copy of the method, to its fullest extent, with the privilege of ceding the right to any of his friends, if he should not himself be a farmer. To be entitled to the above privilege, he will address to my office the journal which contains the insertion in question, and the method will be immediately forwarded. If the editor intend to cede his method to another person, he should inform me, post paid, and send me the name and residence of the person to whom he wishes to cede it. GEORGE BOMMER.

New York, Sept. 13, 1843.

Water Witches.

The following letter has been handed to us by a gentleman, too well known in this vicinity as an old and respected early settler in Kentucky, and a preacher of the Word, to require our saying more, than that implicit reliance may be placed on all his statements. He is since deceased. We have no doubt he will find few believers in the "witchery" of the matter; but we can assure our readers that it is generally believed in these parts—indeed, we can name individuals, well known all over the West, who are thorough believers. For ourselves we say nothing. E. J. H.

For the Western Farmer and Gardener.

Messrs. Editors:—I am about to give you a few remarks of my experience, on a subject on which, I have no doubt, yourselves and most of your readers will be as incredulous as I was at one time. You shall have the facts as I myself witnessed them, or knew them to take place. I will not pretend to assign any cause, or give a reason why such things are, but leave every one to do so for himself. My subject is that of certain individuals being able to find and point out the exact spot where an under-current of water flows, as the best point for digging a well; and of their also being able sometimes to state the precise depth at which the water will be found. Such persons are generally known and spoken of in Kentucky as "Water Witches."

The first instance of which I will speak is this.—As early as 1804, when salt, as it is well known, was scarce and high in this then new country, ten or twelve neighbors of us entered into an agreement to send for a "water witch," who had already become noted on the south side of the Kentucky river—by name, David Cook—and have him search for a spring of salt water on our respective lands, and

wherever he should determine as the best spot there we were to dig at our joint expense, and divide the salt we should make. I had no faith whatever in anything of the kind, though some of the others had. Cook came; he lived 100 miles from my place. All the company met at my house, and after Cook had prepared his "divining rod," we went out. This rod was a forked peach tree twig; the forks about two feet long. Grasping the points of the rod in each hand, bending them outwards sufficiently to allow a firm hold, the points towards the thumbs; the palms of the hands being turned up, and the point of the fork also directed upwards—he walks steadily along over the ground to be examined, until, as he nears a vein of water, the rod begins to tremble in his hand; as he approaches more closely to the spot beneath which it flows, the rod, of itself, turns downwards; and, as he walks past the spot, it gradually rises again, and will turn so far backward as to rest against his breast. The rod evidently turns, *not* by the agency of the holder, as it will twist so as to separate the bark entirely from the wood, even twisting the wood around as in making a withe; in fact, if held perfectly tight, it would be apt to break. Cook, when he went out into my yard, held up his rod, and at once seemed to decide on the course to take. He walked steadily onwards, in the direction of a deer-lick about a quarter of a mile from the house; when within about forty or fifty yards of the lick—which, however, from the brush about it, could not possibly be seen—the rod pointed downwards, and he told us that there was the spot to dig for salt water. I drove in at that spot a black locust peg, leaving its top about two inches *under* ground, and marked the stem of a spice bush which stood within eighteen inches of it. He traced the vein of water to its source, but returned to my peg, stating that to be the best spot. In answer to the doubts I expressed, Cook gave me the rod in my own hands, and, standing behind me, he took one of my naked wrists in each of his hands. We walked about thus in various directions, but the stick did not move until we crossed the vein, when it pointed downward—most assuredly without any agency of mine! Still I was an unbeliever.

This was in May; between then and the October following circumstances had occurred to prevent us sinking a well—indeed we had given up all thoughts of doing so. About this time, there came along by my house another water-witch, by the name of Moses Scott, who had never been over my farm. Him I resolved to put to the test; and, having stated to him the result of Cook's search, he told me he could find the identical spot. This he actually did, after I had taken him, by a circuitous route, half a mile beyond the vein of water! He turned back, and followed a perfectly straight course until he crossed the vein, which he traced until he pointed out to me the same spot where Cook's peg was buried, and found the peg itself! This, too, in a spice-wood thicket, with a summer's growth added to it since our former search.

I might give you several other equally singular instances which came under my observation, but will not have room for more than one. This occurred about ten years ago, on the farm, in the lower part of old Campbell Co., which I sold last year to Mr. Clevelland.

I found it necessary to dig a well, and commenced doing so. I went on until I had incurred an expense of one hundred dollars, and gone to a depth of over fifty feet, without success. I now thought I had better try a water-witch! I tried a neighbor of my own, John Arnold, (a brother of 'Squire Arnold, of Covington.) He pointed out a spot in another part of my yard. There I again sunk a locust peg, which was also designated as the proper spot for a good well by another witch, of the name of Smith, who had no knowledge of Arnold's having selected it. I dug there, and found one of the finest wells of water in the district, at a depth of thirty feet.

What adds to the singularity of the whole matter, is, that they cannot themselves tell how or why they are thus gifted; nor will they receive any thing for services so rendered.

If you think these statements (of what you may be assured actually came under my own observation, and are related correctly as far as my memory serves me) of sufficient importance or interest to deserve a place in your valuable paper, you may insert them.

WILLIAM MONTAGUE, SEN.

Farming.

It is a sore evil, that labor, so essential to health, vigor, and virtue, is generally regarded with aversion. Even those who boast that they live by straight forward hard work are almost uniformly seeking to escape from their condition. Even the substantial, thrifty farmer, whose life is, or might be, among the happiest, is apt to train his darling son for a profession, or put him into a store! He laudably wishes to put him forward in the world; but he does not think that half the time and expense bestowed in making him an average lawyer or doctor, would suffice to make him an eminently intelligent and scientific farmer—a model and blessing to the whole country. Why will not our thrifty farmers think of this? The world is surfeited with middling lawyers and doctors—the gorge even of Iowa rises at the prospect of a new batch of either; of tolerable clergymen there is certainly no lack, as the multitude without societies bears witness. And yet here is the oldest, the most essential, and noblest of employments, on which the full blaze of science

has hardly yet poured, and which is to-day making more rapid strides, and affords a more promising field for intellectual power, than any other, comparatively shunned and neglected.

Of good, thoroughly educated, at once scientific and practical farmers, there is nowhere a superabundance. Everywhere there is need of this class, to introduce new processes and improve old ones, to naturalize and bring to perfection the plants, grains, fruits, &c. we still import from abroad, when we might better produce them at home—to introduce a proper rotation and diversification of crops—to prove and teach how to produce profitably the most grain to the acre—in short, to make agriculture the pleasing, attractive, ennobling pursuit it was providentially designed to be. There is no broader field of usefulness—no surer road to honorable eminence. The time will come when, of the men of the last generation, Arthur Young will be more widely honored than Napoleon.

But while the true farmer should be the most thoroughly educated and well informed man in the country, there are many of our old farmers even, who will cheerfully spend a thousand dollars to qualify one son for a profession, yet grudge a hundred each to educate the three or four less favored, who are to be farmers. There are farmers who cultivate hundreds of acres and never look into a book on agriculture, though they would not countenance a doctor or clergyman who had studied no works on medicine or theology. What a world of mistakes and inconsistencies is displayed all around us! *Tribune.*

Bees.

The question of bees being indigenous to this continent, has caused some controversy; but there is every reason to believe that the European domestic bee has been brought to America, in the first instance, (if at all) through Mexico—whether there were bees specifically different from the common honey bee, or not, on the continent before that time. They have, no doubt, been introduced into various parts since. Clavigero, in his History of Mexico, Vol. I., says, "There are at least six different kinds of bees. The first is the same with the common bee of Europe, with which it agrees, not only in size, shape, and color, but also in its disposition and manners, and in the qualities of its honey and wax. The second species, which differs from the first only in having no sting, is the bee of Yucatan and Chiapa, which makes the fine, clear honey of Estabentun, of an aromatic flavor, superior to that of all the other kinds of honey with which we are acquainted. The honey is taken from them six times a year—that is, once in every other month; but the best is that which is got in November, being made from a fragrant white flower like the jessamine, which blooms in September, called in that country 'estabentun,' from which the honey has derived its name. The third species resembles, in its form, the winged ants, but is smaller than the common bee, and is also without a sting. This insect, which is peculiar to warm and temperate climates, forms nests, in size and shape resembling ordinary sugar loaves, which are suspended from rocks, or from trees, and particularly from the oak. The populousness of these hives is much greater than those of the common bee. The nymphs of this bee, which are eatable to the natives, are white, and round like a pearl; the honey is of a grayish color, but of a fine flavor. The fourth species is a yellow bee, smaller than the common one, but, like it, furnished with a sting. Its honey is not equal to those already mentioned. The fifth is a small bee, without a sting, which constructs hives of an orbicular form, in subterranean cavities; and the honey is sour and somewhat bitter. The filalpipiolli, which is the sixth species, is black and yellow, of the size of the common bee, but has no sting."

Cortes states, that the common bee of Europe existed in Mexico at the time he invaded it, so that this furnishes a strong argument in favor of bees being in Mexico at any rate before the arrival of Europeans. Bees similar to the European appear, from the accounts of travelers, to exist in a great many parts of the globe—only differing in size.

It seems, upon the whole, to me, to be very probable that bees existed only in Mexico, and that they had not spread over the country now comprising the United States and Territories before the European settlements. The Indians have generally declared that their fathers had never seen any bees, either in the woods or anywhere else, before the Europeans had been several years settled here. They call them English flies.

It has been observed that bees, when they swarm, spread to the southward, and not to the northward.

It would be interesting to import the stingless bee of Mexico, that makes the aromatic honey of Estabentun, and also the bee of the Niger, whose produce is so superior, both in delicacy and taste, to the best honey, even of the south of France, as we learn. E. J. H.

From the Central New York Farmer.

Butter Making.

Messrs. Editors:—As I promised in a former communication to say something farther on the subject of butter making, I now proceed to the management of butter after it is churned.

It is known to all dairymen, that butter sometimes comes so hard as to crumble, and will not gather well. When this is the case, I take some warm water (not hot) to rinse or wash it down; and, during this process, keep the dasher in constant motion, and have no difficulty in gathering it.

Sometimes, in extreme hot weather, we do not get our cream cool enough, and the butter is soft and spongy, so that it will not gather well, then the cold water or ice must be applied, which will soon bring it in a proper state. After the butter is well gathered, take it up with the ladle into the bowl or tray, and apply cold water, and work it thoroughly with the ladle, pouring off and repeating the application until the water becomes nearly clear, then work out the water well, and apply the salt. The salt should be well mixed or worked through, and the butter set away till the next morning, when it should be worked over and packed. And here I would say, that, in working butter the second time, great care should be taken not to work it too much. A little too much working destroys the grain of the butter, and it becomes more like grease or oil than like butter. Work it just enough to have the brine clear—no milky complexion to it. Be sure that the milk is all out, for no butter can keep sweet any length of time with the smallest particles of milk in it, and no butter will save well if worked too much. There is a way to do it just right. Who will do it?

For salting, I have no particular rule, but can guess very near from the quantity of butter in the tray, how much salt will be required.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I do no profess to be the best butter maker to be found, and it is not with this view that I appear before the public; but for the purpose of getting information, by provoking or stirring up some of your correspondents to write their views on the subject under consideration.

I have given, in a very short and imperfect way, my views in regard to the management of butter, and I am aware that there is much to be done for the improvement of this branch of agriculture, for it is a solemn fact, that a great deal of the butter made in the county in which I reside, deserves not the name of butter.—Some are afraid of trouble, and others take too much, and by excess of labor destroy their butter. Now there is a perfect and right way to make good butter, and gentlemen farmers should engage more heartily in making a first rate article. Ah, *gentlemen*, did I say. The ladies are the butter makers, and to them I desire to appeal.

Ladies of Lewis County—permit me as a friend to address myself to you, in my homespun way, on this very important subject. You are doubtless aware that the management of butter generally devolves upon you, and many of us are entirely dependent upon our dairies for all, or nearly all, the cash we expect to receive during the year, and all entrusted to your care. I believe all of you have an honest pride to excel in this business. In order to do this, no pains should be spared to get all the information in your reach, inquire into all the particulars, and be resolved to make none but the best.

Ladies of Lewis! raise the standard high. You have every facility to do this; a noble climate—the purest of water—and nothing lacking! Will you do it? I fancy I hear the response—"I will!"

SAMUEL BRINKERHOOF.

West Turin, Oct. 3d, 1843.

History of Breeze Flies.

(Continued from page 107.)

A second species of breeze fly has a still more wonderful history. Its eggs are laid in the nostrils of sheep, from one to seven or eight in each individual; and these, on becoming larvæ, enter the frontal and maxillary sinuses, and even the horns, and feed on their secretions. When the larvæ are young, they are perfectly white and transparent, except two small, black, horny plates: as they increase in size, the upper surface becomes marked with two transverse brown lines on each segment, the anterior being shorter and narrower than the posterior; and some spots are also observable on the sides. The body consists of twelve segments besides the head. These larvæ move with considerable activity, holding with their tentacula to a fixed point, and drawing up the body. When full grown, the larvæ fall through the nostrils of the sheep, and change to the pupa state, lying on the earth, or adhering to the side of a blade of grass. In about two months, the case of the chrysa-

lis opens, and the fly makes its appearance.

Sheep are exceedingly annoyed by these flies, and, to avoid them, lie down in ruts, with their heads close to the ground ; at other times, we see them huddled together under trees, in a dense mass or phalanx, the nose of each being pushed into the fleece of another.

There is a third species of breeze fly, far more formidable than either of those previously described : its eggs are laid on the backs and sides of cows and oxen, and the larvæ hatched from them enter the hide, producing tumors as large as pigeons' eggs. The larva itself is of an oblong figure, larger at one extremity than at the other. The body is divided into ten or twelve segments by transverse bands, and these are again intersected by six longitudinal lines, which purse up the skin, and produce along the sides a series of mammiform protuberances, each possessing at its extremity a respiratory pore. On each segment of the body may be observed ridges, or dotted prominent lines, interrupted, however, by the longitudinal lines already noticed. There are in pairs a narrower and broader line of minute dots or points ; the narrower line is found, under a lens, to be formed of hooks bent towards the posterior extremity of the insect ; the broader lines consist of smaller hooks, bent in an opposite direction, or towards its head : it is, probably, by the aid of these hooks that the animal raises or depresses itself in the tumor, and finally, when mature, effects its escape.

The food of the larva appears to be the pus or matter surrounding it in the tumor in which it exists. As regards the period of its continuing to feed, we have little satisfactory information. Its color, when young, is white ; but, as it advances towards maturity, it becomes browner, and finally of a deep, dark brown, approaching to black. Having attained its full size, it presses itself against the upper part of the tumor, and by some unknown process, makes an aperture in the hide of about sufficient size to admit a pea ; through this the larva wriggles itself, a segment at a time. until it comes quite out, and falling to the ground, seeks a convenient retreat in which to become a chrysalis.

The chrysalis is of a dark brown color, and in figure somewhat resembles the half of a walnut shell, being narrower at one end than the other, flat on one side, and very rounded and convex on the other. After lying on the ground for some weeks, a portion of the indurated skin or cover, of a triangular shape, is forced up at the smaller end, and through the aperture thus occasioned the fly emerges.

The fly is large and handsomely colored. Although the presence of the larva in the backs of cattle is frequently observable, the insect in its perfect state is rarely met with, and very few of our cabinets possess good specimens. It flies with rapidity, but apparently without noise, and never ventures over water.

The act of oviposition appears to be attended with severe suffering, or apprehension at least, which makes the cattle run wild and furious, and gad or stray from the pastures, and hence the ancient epithet of "gad fly." When oxen are yoked to the plough, the attack of this fly is attended with real danger, since they become perfectly uncontrollable, and often run directly forwards through the hedges, or whatever obstructs their way. On this account many ploughs are provided with a contrivance for setting the oxen immediately at liberty. When the cattle are attacked by this fly, it is easily known by the extreme terror and agitation of the whole herd ; the unfortunate object of the attack runs bellowing from among them, and seeks a refuge in the nearest water; the tail becomes rigid, and is brandished aloft or held straight out from the body.

Its frightened companions follow in the rear of the animal attacked, and a wild and apparently unmeaning chase takes place, which, from the inelegant gallop of the cows, has often a very ludicrous effect.

Newman's Hist. of Insects.

Blind Teeth in Horses.

There are some observations in the Cultivator, on "blind teeth in horses," in consequence of an article in the Southern Planter on the same subject. It would seem that, although Lawrence and Youatt, celebrated writers on the horse, describe minutely the tusk which in some horses occupies the place of what is called, in the South and West, the blind teeth, no such teeth, having the same effect on the sight of the horse, have been observed in England, or probably in the North and East of this country—judging by what is said by the above named writers, and also by the Cultivator. The correspondent of the Southern Planter makes the following statement:—

"There occurs in some horses, between the ages of three and six, between the bridle-tooth and grinders, a *small, long tooth*, without

roots, and not inserted in a socket, but merely in the gum of the upper jaw. It has never been alluded to in any system of farriery, but our planters can trace its existence in this State for more than half a century.

"It may, and doubtless does, occur in horses of any shaped head; but, in the three cases on my farm, it was in horses of *dished* heads. One had gone entirely blind before I was apprised of the cause, and the other two I relieved by immediately extracting the *blind teeth*. Hundreds of instances could be adduced of the existence of blind teeth, and the destruction of sight when not extracted. No horse has ever been seen with them, at mature age, *having good eyes*.

"It is conjectured by some to be peculiar to Indian corn feeding; by others, to a hot climate. The three cases under my own observation, were in horses raised on my own farm; and, not having ever seen any allusion elsewhere, I am inclined to believe *it is confined to the South*."

From our own knowledge, as well as from witnessing the same instances among some of our neighbors, we can testify that the blindness caused by these teeth, is not "confined to the South." We well know that, upon the extraction of these teeth, horses which have been laboring under temporary imperfect vision, have been completely restored to good sight. It is a common practice for our farriers to take them out as soon as they are discovered. Blindness in the horse is continually traceable, in the West, to the existence of these small and singular teeth. As some enquiries have been made by the Editor of the Cultivator, we take pleasure in stating these facts for their information. E. J. H.

The Progress of Agriculture in the West.

There can be no doubt that, even in the West, the farmers are beginning to find out that they, like the lawyer, the physician, and the preacher, can gain some useful and valuable hints through the medium of books, and periodicals connected with their occupation. The rising generation particularly, having the advantage of a more literary bias through more improved systems of education, perceive that the march of knowledge is onward, and that it is as much to their pleasure as to their interest, to carry on and mature such experiments as will lead to successful results, in all the various matters connected with agriculture and horticulture.

The next good thing, to a man's improving himself in whatever business he undertakes, is to receive benefit from the discoveries of others. This can never be better accomplished than by sending written statements of facts to, and receiving in return the recorded information of the rest of the farming community.

The bringing of farmers together, too, by the formation of farmers' clubs, and agricultural societies, is another great stimulus to improvement, and we look forward with confidence to the day, not far distant, when not only every county in the state of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, and all the eastern states, will have a society of this kind, but that those which have not already, will organize, a state agricultural association. Ohio, for instance, should be up and doing in this matter, now that she is emerging so unquestionably from pecuniary difficulties and overcoming her late adverse condition, in common with the whole country.

Shall America, whose institutions hold out the greatest scope for man's amelioration and happiness on earth, be behind the rest of the civilized world in advancing the most essential employment that can occupy the attention of man—the cultivation of the soil? Shall that art which has, in comparison with other occupations, been so astonishingly neglected in all ages, not receive from the country which has set such an example in every thing else that concerns man's welfare, the attention which is so justly its due? It cannot be—agriculture must have thrown upon it, in a reasonable time, the greatest portion of our moral, intellectual, and physical strength. E. J. H.

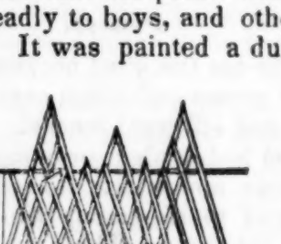
Fences.

Hedges are the most ornamental, and, if properly grown and taken care of, the most durable and effectual fences. We have no *very* good hedge plant growing about here, that I have met with. There are several varieties of thorn, among which the cockspur is the best. There is, however, a plant, the seeds of which are easily to be obtained—the Osage Orange, mentioned in a late number. I am told that there is no great difficulty in getting the seed; and so soon as the want exists, it will, without doubt, be the most common hedge plant here—and perhaps the most beautiful of any. To any person, the beauty of the living fence is at once apparent. The hard lines, sharp like the ribs of death, which our white fences mark, disappear: the exclusion of all the sons and daughters of Eve from *my* field, does not strike painfully upon the eye. These verdant bounds harmonize with the colors of the landscape, and indicate a high state of field and mental cultivation. It is asserted

too, (and this must have weight,) that they are much less expensive and troublesome than any fence now in use. They grow in five or six years, and with a little trimming in the spring, and an occasional replacing of a dead plant, are of no further cost or care.

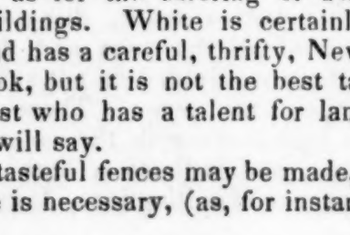
Whenever it is possible, fences should be dispensed with: one of the most pleasing features of the grand panorama seen from the top of Mt. Holyoke, is the fertile valley of the Connecticut, with its broad, rich fields, *unlittled* by the ring fences of men. So it is with the valley of the Miami, looked at from the top of Mt. Tusculum, when the Indian corn is ripe; it seems like one vast field, not bound with the surveyor's chain, and to which "acre" is an unknown tongue. Then the fences disappear, and nature (or corn) is greater than man (or fences.)

The only fence which I recollect to have seen in this vicinity, at all ornamental, is at Mr. Shoenberger's place, on Vine st. hill.



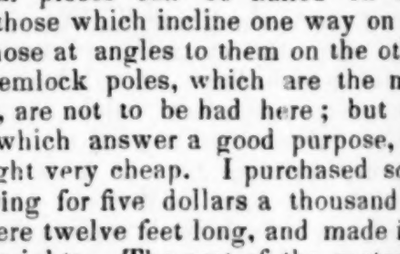
This is a great improvement upon the old style of board fences.

Not long since, I saw in New Jersey a fence of much the same style, with this improvement—that the points came above the rail; deadly to boys, and other jumping cattle! It was painted a dull green,



instead of the bright white which we practice; and this too, it seems to me, is an improvement. Any neutral tint, or color that does not contrast so violently with all objects in nature, is better for this purpose, as well as for the coloring of dwellings and buildings. White is certainly very neat, and has a careful, thrifty, New England look, but it is not the best taste, as any artist who has a talent for landscape design will say.

Very tasteful fences may be made, where no style is necessary, (as, for instance, for small and moderate sized dwellings, costing from five to twelve hundred dollars,) of poles—rustic fences, as they are commonly called. This kind of fence would not be suitable for the front and finished enclosure of the grounds surrounding a Grecian cottage, which should be more in the manner of the house. They are very pretty, on a place of this kind, for some inner enclosure, such as the kitchen garden, or the like. But for an English or Swiss cottage, in any of their forms, nothing is more ornamental or picturesque. A fence of this sort, made of pine or hemlock poles brought from Maine, may be seen at a small place of Mr. Stephen Perkins, at Brooklyn, near Boston. The posts are set

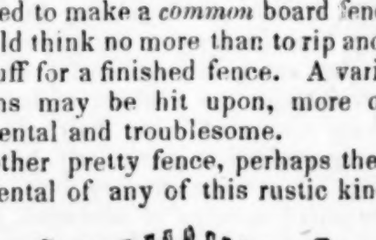


and the rails placed, so that the upright or diagonal pieces can be nailed on both sides, those which incline one way on one side, those at angles to them on the other. The hemlock poles, which are the most lasting, are not to be had here; but oak poles, which answer a good purpose, can be bought very cheap. I purchased some last spring for five dollars a thousand:—they were twelve feet long, and made into three uprights. The cost of the material, it will be perceived, is very cheap; a panel of eight feet would cost, exclusive of labor, as follows—

Locust post,	8 cts.
12 poles for 24 upright pieces, 4 poles for rails,	8
Say one pound of nails,	5
Cost per panel,	21

The labor is considerably greater than is required to make a *common* board fence, but I should think no more than to rip and plane the stuff for a finished fence. A variety of patterns may be hit upon, more or less ornamental and troublesome.

Another pretty fence, perhaps the most ornamental of any of this rustic kind may



be made of the *twisted* branches of trees, worked in together so as to be without

regularity, looking almost as though it grew up out of the ground.

Some such fences as these, ornamental in themselves, and of a dull color, should always be used when it is necessary to make enclosures near dwellings; they seem less for use than ornament, and do not convey the idea that the place is small, and the ground scarce. Mr. Grandin's place is, it seems to me, very much injured by these lines of white fences—there is no breadth to the grounds in front of the house, and one might suppose that it was a little piece of ground on the top of the hill, instead of being a fine, broad estate, as it is. The same may be said of Mr. Burnet's place, on Mt. Auburn. There is no reason to suppose that it is anything different from the half acre lots along the street on that hill. The stranger would very naturally say to himself—What a pity that this fine house, commanding a fine inland view, should be so cramped. 'Here,' the English gentleman would say, 'is a fine opportunity for landscape gardening, if one could get these fences away. Fine groups of ornamental trees would give great variety to the face of the lawn extending away to the north of the house; a pretty carriage drive would encircle it, and shady and beautiful walks might delight the city friend.' It would excite no remark, if it were understood that either of these places was farmed for profit rather than pleasure.

Whenever, in a place of this kind, it is desired to enclose any portion of the ground for pasture, or otherwise, it may be done with hurdles. They are not in common use in this country, but are gradually getting into favor. These are panels of light fence, which may either have a stake post at one end, or be fastened to a post driven into the ground. They can very easily be put up and taken down, and, I should suppose, would be much cheaper than to enclose portions of a lawn with a permanent fence; and, after the present purpose of the enclosing is accomplished, the eye may extend itself over the broad acres without let or hindrance.

In the neighborhood of Boston, no pastoral cows delight the suburban resident, and rush in at his unlatched gate; no pigs make large holes in the road, there to lie—frightful to horses—to have their legs broken, or their ears pulled off by dogs. I have been told that the front fences are now dispensed with, on some of the small places in that vicinity; for some years it has not been common to shut the entrance gates—they stood wide open; very pleasant, surely! Among the small annoyances, the having to get an unruly and excitable horse through one of our gates (which usually drag on the ground) is one of the worst.

We need, instead of no fences or gates, double lines of circumvallation, and a boy to stand at the gateway, with his hand on the latch, or some of our carnivorous cattle will invite themselves to enter.

C. W. E.

Curing Hams.

Miss Leslie calls this a "fine Recipe for curing four large hams."

Mix together one pound of fine salt, two pounds of good brown sugar, and two ounces of saltpetre, pounded fine. Then mix together a quarter of an ounce of cloves, a quarter of an ounce of mace, and half an ounce of nutmegs, all powdered. Add the spice to the salt, &c., mixing them thoroughly. Then put them into a pot over a slow fire, and stir them till they become very dry and hot, which should be in about two minutes. Be careful not to have the fire too quick, or to keep them too long over it, lest the sugar melt. Afterwards divide this mixture into four equal parts, and rub one of the portions, a little warm, on each of the four hams, which should previously be wiped quite dry with a clean cloth. Next, lay the hams, with the rind down, in a clean salting tub, and keep them thus six or seven days. At the end of that time, take the hams out of the tub, and to the pickle that remains in it, add two gallons of water, stirring it well. Then pour the liquid into a large pot. Next, stir in two quarts of molasses, and two ounces more of saltpetre; put the pot over the fire, and boil and skim the liquid till it is perfectly clear. Afterwards, let it stand to get quite cold. Return your hams to the salting tub, (first making it very clean) pour the pickle over them, and let them lie in it three or four weeks. Then smoke them eight days—with the shank or bone hanging downwards. Corn-cobs make a good fire for smoking hams.

Hams should, previous to boiling, be soaked to make them tender. A green or new ham may be put in soak early in the evening, and the water changed about 10 or 11 o'clock. One night's soaking will be enough for it. An older ham should soak twenty-four hours; and one two years old will require soaking for two days and nights—always changing the water at intervals. A ham weighing fifteen or twenty pounds should be boiled six or seven hours, simmering slowly the first hour. Take care to skim the pot well.

When the ham is done, strip off the skin, which should be saved to skewer on again when the ham is put away cold. This will

prevent the cold ham from becoming dry and hard.

A cold ham that has not been cut, can be greatly improved by glazing it as follows:—Have ready a sufficiency of beaten yolk of egg, and, dipping in a brush or a pen-feather, go all over the ham with it. Then cover it with bread crumbs grated as finely as possible—and afterwards go over it with cream. Finish by browning it in the oven of a stove. This glazing is delicious.

Cold boiled ham is better than raw for broiling or frying. If raw ham is to be broiled or fried, scald it several times to take out the salt which otherwise will ooze forth in cooking, and stand upon the surface of the slices, tasting and looking unpleasantly. When scalded, it should lie in each hot water half an hour.

There is, however, no process of curing that will make good hams, unless the pork is of the best quality, and corn-fed.—*New Eng. Far.*

Spavin.

We see many horses that have a disease, in the gambrel joint, called spavin. It stiffens the joint and renders them lame, until, after having been in motion a little while, the parts become warm, and the lameness ceases. There are several kinds of spavin, but we seldom see any attempts made to cure them by any operation, except occasionally applying something externally, which is of little use. We suppose one reason why nothing more is done, is this. The disease does not wholly unfit the horse for work, and therefore he is either sold cheap for that purpose, or kept and put to the ordinary drudgery of a farm. We have seen a species of spavin that consisted in what surgeons call a varicose vein; that is, the coats of the vein in that part become stretched, weak and flabby, and of course bulge and form a swelling. This can be cured only by cutting in and tying up the vein below, so as to prevent any blood from passing through that portion. This operation is sometimes liable to cause inflammation of the vein, or veins, in that part, which is dangerous.

Another kind of spavin is caused by a sack forming or enlarging in the part, filled with *synovia* or joint water, and also with a thicker and more gelatinous kind of fluid. This may be cured by opening the sack, and sometimes by taking them out entirely. This operation is oftentimes attended with inflammation, which is liable to cause a perfect and permanent stiffness of the joints.

Another species of spavin is caused by the growth or projection of a small bone, called by surgeons an "exostosis, and by farriers a splint. We have never seen this cured, and have always considered it incurable; but a writer in the Albany Cultivator, (No. 6, Vol. 3,) says he cured one in the following manner. "A few years since," says he, "one of my carriage horses was badly spavined—so much so as to be almost useless. I had him thrown, then cut the skin immediately over the spavined bone, in the shape of a Λ—then peeled it down until the bone was exposed. I then took a chisel, and with a blow or two from a mallet, I soon cut off the bone. The horse soon recovered. It has been four years since, and not the least return of the disease."—*Maine Far.*

To commence taming an Unmanageable Horse.

Some time ago, a person of the name of Denton Offutt, from Kentucky, called at our office, and introduced himself as a tamer and manager of the horse, in all his varieties of vice and faults. His knowledge seemed to us considerable, on this subject, but we were not contented with a description of his system of treatment. We, with some others, obtained for him the worst specimens of wild or vicious horses that could be found in this city, two of which could not be driven in harness at all, and were given up by their owners as intractable. In a short time, Offutt made them perfectly quiet, and to do their work. He could make any horse in any stable, in a few minutes, follow him into the street, and back into his stall; in short, we witnessed some most extraordinary cases of cure of different kinds of vice, and such as were before considered incorrigible. He gave me a written statement of his method of breaking an unmanageable horse, which we here insert. E. J. H.

Put the animal in a close stable, so that he will not be able to observe anything that can draw his attention from you. Have him in a small stall or pen, so that you can get round him. Then commence as gently as possible to get to his head, and as slowly as possible; sometimes it will take fifteen minutes before you can touch him, and when you do, do it as lightly as practicable, always rubbing in the direction of the hair. The more you rub, and the harder and faster, the better. After rubbing the horse all over, then pat him all over, taking care, whenever you alarm him, to go to his head, and after stroking that down again with the hair, go back to the tail or feet; always beginning and continuing to talk to him in soft tones, calling him by name, or saying "Come along," as if you would wish him to follow you, so as to lead him kindly. Then put on a strong bridle or leather halter, so as not to hurt his face—as the more you worry him, the more trouble you will have to repair the injury: indeed you cannot treat him too kindly for speedy success. It is very essential to handle the tail.

Take full hold of it, taking care not to pull the hairs, raising it gently up and down three or four times, until he will let you do as you wish; then pull it about, sometimes one way and sometimes another, until he shows no fear, as horses are oftener shy, or are scared more from behind than before.

Next commence rubbing him in the face with your hand again, and afterwards with a large blanket. Then, still talking to him, place it on his neck, hanging down on the near side, and also on the off side, two or three times; stopping, at times, and letting it fall off. Do this sometimes fast and sometimes slowly; then fasten it to the tail. Then, saying to the horse, 'Come along, come along,' and moving faster, observe any fright, until all fear be removed.

Offer the saddle frequently, putting it on and taking it off; pull at the stirrups, tighten the girths, leading him about. After this take off the saddle—put a rope on the back, allowing it to drag on the ground, so as to make him gentle for harness, and other things that are calculated to scare the horse round the waist or loin. Then girth the rope loose, and also tight, round the waist and on the loin, until there is no disposition to kick.

Mares are not so safe to handle behind the loin, as it may have a tendency to make them kick. Some will kick once or twice in learning, but rarely the third time. Most will stop kicking when you rub down the leg some three or four times. When you wish them to handle the foot, say 'foot, foot,' until you see them inclined to give it up, as most of them will do in a minute's time.

Above every thing, always be very attentive to the countenance, and never move the horse until all fright has subsided. If you find him unwilling to go one way, then start him another, repeating it until he goes off. If he stops, then try him again, until he is willing to follow at the word. You should have bit and harness so arranged as to be useful to learn the horse to go with his head up, so as to press on the reins; but if you bit him too high, he may faint. If he is hard to rule or to follow, rein him up while rubbing him, and he will soon follow; then, after he sweats, loosen the reins. If you rein a horse too high, he cannot pull so well.

Botany and Entomology.

"There can be no doubt, that the grazing of cattle, the rooting of swine, the plough, and other implements of agriculture, have entirely destroyed a great number of the annual grasses and plants which formerly flourished in this country. The vegetable kingdom of our western country has been much richer than it is at present, and luxuriantly abundant, because cultivation had been but partially extended to it. Hogs have produced great destruction among tuberose and bulbous plants. Even the laurel tree has been almost extinct, in many parts of the country where it grows, owing to the depredations of domestic animals. Yet, although some plants, like some animals, are no longer seen, the field of botanical investigation is immeasurable and boundless. Our country embraces every variety of soil and climate—mountains, rivers, lakes, and salt waters, and is the favorite repository of the vegetable riches of the earth. We are yet in the infancy of this science."

We have quoted the above from the notes to De Witt Clinton's old but excellent Discourse before the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, in order to draw the attention of all lovers and students of botany to write us some essays or notices, of our native plants, grasses, &c. We call upon our friends, Messrs. Lea, Buchanan, and Affleck—Drs. Salter and Shaler, and others, to exert themselves. These are all great lovers of the *utile* as well as the *dulce* in nature. Another thing, botany almost invariably leads to the study of insects, for it is impossible to investigate plants, in their native situations, without having the attention continually awakened, by the great variety of those active little beings, employed in a thousand different ways—often very destructive to valuable crops, fruits, &c. In short, after botany and agricultural chemistry, no branch of natural history deserves more attention to be paid to it than entomology; while, notwithstanding the importance of that science, the history of insects has comparatively excited but little attention.

E. J. H.

Unruly Milkers.

Does your cow kick? Do not fly into a passion, and pound her with a handspike, or trim her with a gad or cowhide, or vent your spite in kicking her in turn.—You will only spill a great deal of vengeance uselessly; causing great wear and tear of temper; make yourself feel very foolish when you get over it, and set a bad example to your children; while your cow, in seventy cases out of seventy-one, will kick as badly as before, or worse. If she is a heifer, you will infallibly teach her to kick; as her kicking in the first instance was from pain or fright, or some such cause, of which she would be cured by simply paying no attention to it. A heifer never kicks from principle. If she is an old cow, your thrashing will generally be worse than thrown away. Just keep philosophical, and try other means.

Make a pen of just the size that the cow can comfortably stand in it, and no more. This you can do in the corner of your yard, by setting down three posts, and boarding them up fence-like, leaving it open at the end to drive in the cow. Let a space be left open at the side where you wish to milk. Put your cow into it, and fasten her in by stretching a chain across the end of the pen behind her. Then take a piece of rope, say fifteen feet long, and tie one end of it to a post behind the cow, and near its length distant from her; tie the other end to the leg of the animal, just above her foot, draw it back as much as it would naturally be for her to be milked. Then sit down and milk the cow at your leisure. It will take a man half an hour perhaps to make the pen; and when once made, it is very little more trouble than to milk without. She may object to going into it once or twice, but will afterwards give no trouble.

This we recommend only, however, when a man has an animal, valuable otherwise, which will kick, and which he wishes to keep. A poor cow, that will kick, is too great a nuisance to think of keeping at all. If you are afflicted with a kicking cow, try it, and you will not regret it.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Saltpetre for Peach Trees.

The following is extracted from a letter of Lyttleton Physic, M. D., to John S. Skinner, Esq., published in the American Farmer:—

"I wrote an article upon the use of salt and saltpetre for fruit trees, which was published in the Cultivator—I think it will be found in the number for August, 1841. I use one part of saltpetre to from four to eight parts of common salt, and apply, in its solid state, about half a pound of this mixture to a bearing tree, upon the surface of the ground, and in close connection with the trunk of the tree. I never disturb the earth about the tree. For a long time I applied it three times in the course of the year, though twice, I now think, will answer. I have heretofore applied it in April, June, and first of September.

Of 500 trees, 300 were treated with salt and nitre, and 200 left without its use. Those around which the salt and nitre were put, were and still continue entirely exempt from worms; of those left without the salt and saltpetre, not one escaped the ravages of the peach worm.

In your address, you speak of the practice of taking out the worms with a hooked wire. Allow me to suggest the proper time for destroying them, (which is, from the 15th to the 25th of August, with me,) when they have enveloped themselves in a cocoon, or otherwise, are in their chrysalis state. The envelop of the aurelia is made up of the tree, and resembles the outer bark in color, and will be found lying under the gum on the ground, or in connection with the tree. I have taken in this way, as many as 39 of these worms from one tree, and have sedulously watched them building their cells for hours together. The greatest distance I ever obtained one from the tree, was about 3½ inches.

It is generally believed that this worm causes the yellows. This it may do, but I do not believe that such a case occurs once in a thousand. I have perceived the yellows in young trees about which there never was a peach worm, and upon taking them up have examined them, but no trace of that insect could be found."

Remedy for Hollow Horn.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer says:

"For about thirty years, my father kept a dairy of from twenty to forty cows in the city of New York. For the hollow horn, we always used from one to two table spoonsful of spirits of turpentine, poured into the hollow on top of the head, between the horns; and cutting off enough of the end of the tail to bleed, which may be done by turning the long hair upwards, and cutting off a quarter of an inch or less. I have known some persons to split the tail, put in salt, and bind it up. All the good effected is by bleeding—therefore the less wound the better.

I never knew my father to bore the horns until he had first tried the spirits of turpentine and bleeding. If this failed, he bored the horns on the under side only—never on the top, except when the holes on the under side could not be kept from closing up with matter. I have heard him say, he never lost but one cow with the hollow horn, whilst his neighbors who were engaged in the same business, lost many. His rule was, and my practice has been, when a cow was observed with a sunken eye and a dry nose, (which are the sure signs of the hollow horn,) to put on turpentine and bleed at the tail, and have had unvaried success."

The best specimens of our native cows are superior to the Durhams in general, in giving milk—though many Durhams are great milkers.

Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

Continued from page 113.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 7, 1843.

A meeting was held at the appointed time, minutes read as usual and approved.

Dr. Flagg, from the committee on wines, made a report at some length upon the quality of the wines exhibited at the late fair.

Roswell J. Colt, of Patterson, New Jersey, and Dr. Eli Ives, of Yale College, were admitted corresponding members.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 14, 1843.

The members of the Society met at the usual time and place, and approved the minutes of our last week's proceedings.

No business was transacted at this meeting, except the presentation and examination of fruits and flowers, of both of which a very fair variety was on the table.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 21, 1843.

The President took the chair at 10 o'clock, the meeting was organized, and the minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

A report was presented by Mr. A. H. Ernst, giving an account of his purchases of books on account of the Society, and of some donations, received by him on their account.

A communication was read, from Mr. A. J. Downing, one of our corresponding members, accompanying three volumes of his works on Cottage Residences, &c. and promising to send us his new edition on Landscape Gardening, when published.

The thanks of the Society, were voted to Mr. Ernst for his services, while at the East in purchasing books, and to Mr. Downing for his valuable donation.

Dr. Wallace presented three packages of seeds, brought by Mrs. Carnes from Cuba.

The following fruits were brought by Mr. Ernst from the Eastern Nurseries:

Beurré diel,
Cartillac,
Bleecker's Meadow,
Monsieur le'Curé,
Columbian,
Uvidales St. Germain,
Belmont Baking,
Monite Bouche,
Heathcote,
Louise Bonne,
Urbaniste,
Beurré d'Aremberg,
Black Worcester,
Maria Louise,
Dix's Seedling.

The above from the garden of Col. Wilder.

The following from J. L. L. Warren's garden.

Napoleon,
Dutchess d'Angouleme,
Urbaniste,
St. Michael,
Buffum.

On motion of Dr. Wood, specimens of the above Pears, were directed to be handed to Miss Smith and Mrs. Flagg, for the purpose of making colored drawings.

Geo. Graham presented a beautiful bunch of Bourbon Queen Rose, a splendid flower.

John Lea presented Scarlet Buckeye seeds, which were distributed.

Mr. Buchanan presented several varieties of Seedling Apples bought in market, names not known; and also one from his own garden, a very fine variety.

The following Apples were brought from Mr. Warren's garden, by Mr. Ernst.

Gloria Mundi,
Greening,
Baldwin.
Lady Apple,
Porter's Sweeting.

Mr. Ernst presented

Putnam Russet Apple,
Newtown Spitzenberg,
Golden Russet,
Fall Pippin,
Portugal Queen,
Kaighns' Spitzenberg,
Wine-sap,
White Pippin,
Belleflower.

Seedling from Union Village, (Stump apple.)
Seeds of Mountain Ash.

Charles Cist, several Seedling apples of fine quality, but not named.

Dr. Smith, several varieties of Seedling apples, one of them remarkably good.

Mr. D. S. Burnett, Apples of various kinds, but unknown.

Mr. Geo. Hill presented a sweet apple of beautiful appearance, large size, and altogether a very superior apple.

The books purchased by Mr. Ernst, were placed in the hands of the Librarian.

Mr. T. Winter presented a beautiful Noisette Rose, named Fellenberg. Adjourned.

JOHN G. ANTHONY. *Sec.*

Saturday Morning, Oct. 28, 1843.

A meeting was held at the usual time and place, the President in the chair, minutes of our last meeting read and approved.

A communication was received from S. S. L'Hommedieu, describing the result of his endeavors to destroy the worms in his peach trees, by using salt and saltpetre, the application being successful on 400 trees.

A communication was recieved from J. P. Schenck, dated Franklin, 23d October, accompanied by specimens of five varieties of apples, which he wishes identified.

No. 1. Sweet pippin or Scarlet pippin, (good)
" 2. " Pearmain,
" 3. Lady-finger,
" 4. Runnel's Keep-for-ever,
" 5. Vandevere Pippin.

Mr. Geo. Hill presented the Ox-Eye Apple, a fine variety.

Mr. R. Buchanan, a pear, said to be the Moorfowl Egg, ripens middle of December; a fine specimen of apple pronounced by members Rhode Island Greening.

W. Gregory and F. M. Meline were elected resident members.

Mr. Giles Richards presented, through D. H. Hunnewell, two bottles Catawba wine, which was pronounced upon tasting to be uncommonly fine, most of the members prefering it to any which had been offered this season; a little sugar had been added to the juice.

W Orange presented very fine Fall, and Newtown Pippins, and other large apples.

Mrs. Krouskoff, of Butler Co. large and beautiful specimens of Fall and Vandevere Pippins.

F. M. Meline, of Butler Co. about 20 varieties of winter fruit, referred to committee on Synonymes.

A letter of acknowledgment of notice of membership was read, from Mrs. Ann A. Warder, of Springfield; placed on file.

S. S. L'Hommedieu, Roxbury Russet, Dewitt and Lady Apple. Adjourned,

J. G. ANTHONY. *Sec.*

Saturday Morning, Nov. 4. 1843.

Mr. J. E. Mottier exhibited ten baskets of superior Apples, among which were the Winter Caville (?), Bellflower, Geneating, Vandevere, Pearmain, Smith's Cider, &c.

Mr. Wm. Orange and Lewis Broadwell presented a basket of Spice Pippins, a rich flavored Winter Sweeting, and three or four other varieties.

Several handsome specimens were presented by Mr. Wm. Burnett, Mr. Jacob Resor (some monstrous sized Pound Pears) and Mr. John Duval, of Springdale.

Some very beautiful and accurate drawings of the new French Pears, sent from Boston, made by one of Mrs. Gooch's pupils, were presented, which will be of great value in identifying the fruit of the young trees now coming into bearing in this vicinity.

Mr. Griffin Taylor presented specimens of large Winter Pears—not identified.

Mr. Wm. Conclin exhibited clusters of a native Grape, that ripens about two weeks later than the Catawba. The vine perfectly hardy.

A box of very fine Grapes was received from Bela Latham, Esq., a Corresponding member, enclosing one from Stephen Mathews, Esq., of Painesville, O., accompanied by the following letter:

Columbus, Ohio, December 30, 1843.

To Mr. J. G. Anthony, Cincinnati.

Dear Sir:—Agreeably to a promise made last summer, I send you and the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, a box of Grapes—a specimen of a black grape growing in the garden of my friend, Stephen Mathews, of Painesville, and also his letter containing a schedule of its history.

In size, the grape is something like a third less than it was last year; and in the weight and magnitude of its clusters much smaller, and I must add that in the richness of its flavor, as well as its sweetness, it does not equal the description given you and Mr. Ernst. This may be owing to the immaturity of the fruit at the time it was gathered—the season—or the want of pruning.

The vine, although much neglected, is an abundant bearer, hardy and capable of resisting the most intense frosts and cold.

Among the rich variety of fruits, &c. growing in the garden of Mr. Mathews, the vine bearing this fruit, at the time of its maturity invites the most lively interest, and provokes the taste of every visiter.

If, in the opinion of the Society, this vine shall be found of sufficient value to justify its propagation, cuttings or roots, can undoubtedly be obtained from Mr. Mathews. This I feel authorised in saying, from the intelligence, well known hospitality and munificence of Mr. and Mrs. Mathews.

I have a few cuttings growing in a hot bed in Mr. Mathews' Garden, which I shall have transplanted to my own this fall; and so soon as they mature, the Society can be supplied with cuttings and roots.

I also present to you a few rough specimens of apples. The Black Gilly-Flower, an apple more highly esteemed in the Eastern market than any other apple, I have growing in perfection in my orchard, and a specimen is presented.

The other apples were furnished me by Judge Griswold, of Delaware, Ohio. His letter accompanying them I have mislaid. The names of the varieties are as follows: The Crooked Limb, or Yellow Green, Cathead,* Romanite† (five sided) and Early Churn Apple.

During the last two summers, I have succeeded in transferring to my farm by inoculation, &c., more than three hundred (to me) new varieties. A portion of them I have received from your Society.

Please accept my warmest thanks for the favors conferred. Any thing which I can do to promote the prosperity of the Society, shall be attempted.

Very sincerely and truly yours,

B. LATHAM.

J. G. Anthony, Esq., Sec'y Hort. Society, Cincinnati.

Painesville, Lake Co. Sept. 28, 1843.

To Bela Latham, Esq., Columbus.

Dear Sir:—The Grapes in the Box accompanying this, are from a vine nine years old, planted on the north side of a Plum Tree, and runs and bears amongst its branches, too much intercepted from the Sun. Not having been pruned this year, the fruit is quite inferior to former years; and in this climate, this year, will not be in perfection till the latter part of October.

The vine is *supposed* to be imported from France. It came from Mrs. Underhill's Vine-

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* A misnomer.

† The grape before named, I am told, holds a preference in the New York market over any other. If so, the Society will find no difficulty in determining its name, quality and history. This information came from Mr. and Mrs. Mathews.

yard, on the Hudson River, near the village of Sing Sing, in West Chester Co. New York. And I am informed takes the lead of other Grapes in the New York market. It is hardy, and a good bearer.

Beyond what I have said above, I know neither its name or history.

Yours, very truly,
STEPHEN MATHEWS.

The Corresponding Secretary was directed to return the thanks of the Society to the above gentlemen, for their offer of cuttings. The fruit was considered as decidedly the best Grape yet exhibited.

The following communication was received from Dr. Kirtland, a corresponding member, at Cleveland:

Cleveland, Oct. 10, 1843.

J. B. RUSSELL, *Corresponding Secretary Cincinnati Horticultural Society.*

Dear Sir:—The destruction of the Pear tree by the fire-blight, has been so universal in this section of the country, of late years, that the cultivation of this fine fruit is now very limited. As the nature and cause of that malady, and an effectual remedy, have been pointed out with so much certainty, by Dr. Harris in his late report on the "Insects destructive to Vegetation," this fruit will doubtless soon become one of the greatest favorites in our gardens and orchards.

Another obstacle, however, meets the inexperienced Horticulturist, when he makes an essay towards enlarging the number of his varieties. The nursery catalogues contain the names and often synonymes of several hundred kinds, and such a person is at once confounded with their multiplicity.

Downing's and also Parsons's catalogues, by their judicious arrangements, have in part corrected the evil—still they are not sufficiently definite in their distinctions of varieties to answer fully the purpose.

Perplexed, myself, with this difficulty, I made application to George Hoadley, Esq., an amateur cultivator, in this city, to aid me in classifying the long list of Pears. His extensive knowledge and correct observation on all points relating to this matter render the result of his experience extremely valuable. I trust the following summary, which he had the goodness to furnish me, will be received by your Society and the public with as much interest as it was by myself.

In making up an opinion in regard to the merits of fruits, we should neither rely on the production of very young trees nor of one season only. In one case they are apt to be inferior, in the other, they may be unusual and transitory—the effect of pecular weather.

I would add, that canker in Pear trees is frequently mistaken for fire-blight; the first is the effect of a diseased condition of the tree itself, and is often propagated by employing suckers and roots of old and diseased trees for the purpose of stocks—the second arises entirely from the depredations of the insect described by Dr. Harris.

Respectfully yours,
J. P. KIRTLAND.

The following is the answer of George Hoadley, Esq., above alluded to:

July 17*th*, 1843.

I have one hundred varieties of Pears, and Mr. Woolsey has ten more from me, making one hundred and ten, selected after much reading, &c.

Being requested to name fifteen sorts, I subjoin the following, if a gentleman wishes twenty-five trees of undoubted excellence:

Madeleine,
Bloodgood,
Dearborn's Seedling,
Bartlett—3 trees
5 Striped Roussellet (of Rheims?)*—7 Summer Pears;
Napoleon, 2 trees,
Maria Louisa, 2 trees,
Seckel, 3 trees,
Surpasse Virgalieu,
Stevens' Genesee,
Duchesse d'Angouleme,
7 Hunt's Connecticut (for baking)†—11 Autumn Pears;
Winter Nelis, 2 trees,
Easter Beurré, 3 trees,
Pound or Uvedale's, St. Germain,
(2 trees for baking,) 7 Winter Pears;

I have had fruit of all the above named kinds, and can recommend them.

The following varieties are good, many of them perhaps rivalling some of the foregoing.

SUMMER.

Sugar,	Muscat Robert,‡
Flemish Beauty,	Julienne,‡
Summer Frankreal,‡	

AUTUMN.

Golden Buerre of Bilboa,	Beurre Bosc,
Capiaumont,‡	Aston,
Urbaniste,	Lodge,
Hacon's Incomparable,	Green Sylvange,
Beurre Knox,	Bon Chretien Fondante,
Compt. De Lamy,‡	Colmar Soverain,
Dix's Seedling,	Charles d'Autriche.
St. Galen,‡	
Gore's Heathcot,	

WINTER.

Beurre Diel,‡	Chaptal,
Ranz,‡	Penticost,
Beurre d'Aremberg,‖	Van Mons'Le Clerc,
Gloux Morceau,	Columbian Vergoulouse.
Catillac,	

* A superior Pear, resembling the Roussellet of Rheims: name unknown.

† Perhaps some would reject baking fruit, and substitute the Capiaumont.

‡ Good. ‖ Very good.

Of my trees twelve were from Kenrick's Nursery, a few from Smith's, of Burlington, N. J., and most of the remainder from Prince's.

Sixty-two of my one hundred and ten kinds blossomed this season. No fire-blight has appeared during the present year.

Yours, &c.

GEORGE HOADLEY.

The following letter was read from Wm. Kenrick, Esq., a very accurate and public-spirited Nursery-man, near Boston:

J. B. Russell, Corresponding Sec'y Hort. Soc'y of Cin.

Dear Sir:—I send you the invoice of 66 varieties of Fruit Trees, put up and sent on this day to the care of Mr. S. C. Parkhurst, for the Cincinnati Horticultural Society. I hope they will arrive safe and do well. I sent also a catalogue to yourself and another for the Society.

I will also send a copy to you and another to the Society of the new edition (the seventh) of my New American Orchardist, now in preparation, with great improvements. Very respectfully,

Your friend and humble servant,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 27, 1843.

Invoice of Fruit Trees for the Horticultural Society of Cincinnati, from William Kenrick.

Pears, 17.

Jargonelle,
Bloodgood,
Beurré Capiaumont,
Beurré D'Amalis,
Duchesse D'Angouleme,
Fulton,
Hacon's Incomparable,
Louise Bonne d'Avranches or de Jersey,
Napoleon,
Williams' Bonchretien, or Bartlett,
Easter Beurré, or Pentecote,
Gloux Morceau, D' Aremberg of the French,
Passe Colmar,
Summer Francreal, (Sept.)
Clion, or Monsieur Le Curé,
Catillac,
Van Mons' Leon le Clerc, (believed to be the best Pear in the World.)

Apples, 17

Benoni,
Porter,
Red Astracan,
Sapson,
Williams' Early,
Brabant Bellefleur,
Fameuse, or de Neige, from Canada,
Orange Pippin,
Spice Sweet,
Superb Sweet,
Baldwin,
Chandler,
Golden Ball,
Hubbardston Nonsuch,
Late Pound Sweet, (Ammidon's,)
Ramsdel's Red Pumpkin Sweet,
Roxbury Russetting,

Peaches, 12.

Walter's Early,
Early Crawford,
Cooledge's Favorite,
Washington Red Free,
Yellow Superior Rareripe,
Crawford's Late Malacaton,
Yellow Red Rareripe,
Tice's Superb Red and Yellow,
Kenrick's Heath,
St. George or Smock's Free,
Lagrange,
Early Royal George.

Plums, 10.

Breevoort's Purple
Bolmer,
Diamond,
Duane's Purple,
Ickworth Imperative,
Knight's Large Green Drying,
Lombard,
Imp'l Gage, (Prince's)
Sharp's Emperor, or Victoria,
Reine Claude Violette, or Purple Gage.

Cherries, 10.

Davenport's Early Black,
Amber,
Bigarreau de Mai,
Napoleon Bigarreau,
Large Black Bigarreau of Savoy,
Downer,
Black Eagle,
Black Tartarian,
Sparhawk's Red Honey,
White Tartarian.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Kenrick, for his valuable donation. The trees will be set out in this vicinity, and the buds freely disseminated.

On motion of Mr. Geo. Graham, it was voted that the Society, as a body, join the procession at the ceremonies on laying the corner-stone of the Observatory.

It was voted to hold a public Show on Saturday next, of Winter Fruits, Flowers, American Wine, &c.; and Dr. Wm. Wood, Thos. Winter, Mr. Brace, Mr. Hoffner, and Mr. Jackson were appointed a Committee of Arrangements; and Mr. Buchanan, Dr. Flagg, A. H. Ernst, J. G. Anthony, S. C. Parkhurst, and J. B. Russell a Committee to invite Mr. Adams to visit the Exhibition.

Mr. Stephen Mathews, of Painesville, Lake Co., O., was elected a corresponding member.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 25, 1843.

A meeting was held this morning at the usual time and place; very few members attended, owing to a misunderstanding with regard to meetings during the winter, it was generally supposed, that they were to discontinue for the present.

The President being absent, the first Vice President, Dr. Flagg, took the chair.

A motion having been made to vacate the room now occupied by the Society, and to hold less frequent meetings, the whole subject was discussed, and it was finally voted,

That the council be directed to give up our present room, removing our furniture to some suitable place of deposit, and that the Society meet on the first Saturday in every month, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Mr. Parkhurst's counting room.

The committee on Synonymes of fruits gave notice, that they would hold weekly meetings at the same time and place, and would be glad to have the company of other members on such occasions.

J. G. Anthony presented a specimen of Esopus Spitzenberg apple, which being an uncommonly fine specimen, was handed to Dr. Smith for a colored drawing.

A. H. Ewing presented specimens of a new apple, of good quality, name unknown; also handed to Dr. Smith for a drawing.

Mr. Dewey presented some fine apples, too late for exhibition.

Chas. Cist also some fine apples, too late for exhibition.

Members were again notified that the Library was kept at Mr. Parkhurst's.

Mr. Elliott presented several fine pears, Buffum, Mons. Le Cure, &c.

The proceedings of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society are completed in this number up to November, and it is to be hoped they have given to readers some portion of the satisfaction, which the members and actors have themselves enjoyed in their doings. The great variety of tastes has not been catered for in this journal, in consequence of the length to which it has been necessary to extend them, in order to give the entire proceedings in this convenient form, as it will be hereafter. This Society is capable of infinite good; there is no measuring it, and its opportunity and capacity will increase yearly. We have in this city no club of gentlemen, who can meet upon any common ground: not even a Bourse, Rialto, or Wall Street, where one can learn the current rate for cotton, and exchange friendly nods. To many persons some intercourse of this kind is almost a necessity, and to nearly every one it is very agreeable. To a large number of gardeners, and flower and fruit lovers, the weekly meetings have afforded great satisfaction, not without its future good. It is proper to say that the choicest flowers, and the best and most delicious fruits, have been there collecting throughout the season; and as bees go where there are sweets, so go I where there are peaches. While one is glorifying, it is well enough to say, that we have had amongst us, about the best people there are, and we hope that these will grow better, and will bring in their friends that they may be improved.—The Society now numbers among its members, some one hundred and thirty-eight influential men and sound citizens, beside corresponding members, who it is to be hoped may be increased indefinitely in number, if not in correspondence. I may venture to say, that this part of our Society are apt to undervalue its success.—The things which may be common in other places, are likely to be highly valued here; and too many persons hesitate about forwarding some one variety of seeds or cuttings, thinking it of too little consequence. It is very often the case, that there are seeds for distribution, which would be gladly given to the friends of corresponding members residing here. I might suggest too, that we ask more of them than we give. What have the Society returned to Mr. Beecher, Mr. Lapham, Dr. Kirtland, and to the other absent members, who have taken pains to serve us. They are no doubt Christian men, and will expect to get their reward hereafter, but we led them to expect that we should be of service to them, as I suppose. We pray them not to be discouraged.—Grafts of many valuable apples, at least, can be sent to various quarters from here—and in the spring, the cuttings of some of these valuable grapes might be sent with them. It is very desirable, for the advancement of Horticulture in the West, and in this vicinity, that this Society should be put upon a firm and respectable footing. They need greatly, a ground for a fruit, plant, vegetable, and flower garden.—They want a room, or rather two rooms, for meetings, exhibitions, places of deposit for specimens, books, and other matters pertaining to them. The charter, which will enable them to hold these things as property, if they can get them, it is thought will be granted to their humble petition. Then what can be done? Can the public be interested in these things sufficiently to get them to act? We have no rich men with us who can *endow* such an enterprise, (if somebody would but die, and leave us ten thousand dollars!) and it must be done by engaging many, and how to interest them is the question. Lectures are of rather doubtful efficacy; our exhibitions will do much, and perhaps in another year, a social meeting in connection with things of a different kind, may call together a great variety of tastes—when there may be (as has been observed before,) a feast of reason and a flow of soul. There is a matter intimately connected, however, with this, and that is the establishment of a Cemetery in the vicinity of the city, that shall be worthy not only of the dead, but of the living. The public at large are not satisfied, and are not now likely to be, with the poor and selfish attempts which have been made by some sections of the religious community: and the eminent success which has attended the efforts of the Boston Horticultural Society, (visible in Mount Auburn,) shows what we ought to do, and may do. But if anything is done, the whole influence of each individual is requisite, and it is to be regretted that some among us, who might do so much, really do so little; they are willing to pay their five dollars, but we want them to come to the meetings, and eat our apples and admire our dahlias; we are not easily satisfied.

It is said that some exhibitors have not had justice done them, and it is most likely true; our committees, are too apt to forget that they are officers, and to let matters slip by them. They are not careful and painstaking enough, and pass opinions too lightly and upon insufficient evidence often, (I pray them to excuse me, I am but an echo;) but let us, if we do not like their doings, leave

them out, and not leave the Society,—that cannot spare any good man from among its friends. It is doing great good; and during the last year, has brought to public notice many valuable fruits, and introduced new and valuable seeds, and grafts, which in a short time will return them seven fold.

C. W. E.

Grapes.

A friend at the East, wishes to get a fuller description of several grapes cultivated here; I have prepared the following, which will be interesting to some readers of the Gardener.

Ohio Grape, known here as the *Segar box.*—The wood strong—rather long jointed—red, brighter than that of the Norton Seedling, round and smooth, with pointed buds, more prominent than in any of this class of grapes.

The leaf trilobed, not large, smooth on the upper side, a little downy underneath.

The fruit;—bunches large, shouldered, tapering, often loose, from 6 to 10 inches in length, sometimes measuring 15 inches; the berries small, blackish with a good purple bloom, very sweet and agreeable, with no roughness or astringency; pulp melting, with a very little stringiness about the seeds.

A good bearer, requires to be well pruned, and laid thin and long. The cuttings of this grape were sent to Mr. Longworth in a segar box, by some person unknown.

Lenoir.—The wood greyish brown, strong, long jointed and round. The leaf trilobed, rather larger and coarser than that of the Ohio.

The fruit—bunch large and compact, not much shouldered, narrow, very handsome; the berries small, very dark, nearly black little bloomed, very sweet and palateable, with no pulp. This grape and the Ohio are the most desirable among the hardy table grapes, that have come to my notice, and resemble each other in the berry very closely.—They both succeed best with the long pruning, and should be left in the spring, with but few bearing branches, or as it is termed, laid thin. This grape came here from Carolina; whether or not it is of French origin, as its name indicates, (le noir, the black) I have not been able to ascertain.

Missouri.—The wood greyish, sprinkled with dark brown spots—rather delicate as compared with the Ohio and Lenoir; round, not long jointed—buds in clusters, double and triple—the leaf deeply cut and trilobed.

The fruit;—bunch loose and of medium size; berries small, sweet and agreeable, with but little pulp; very dark, almost black, with but little bloom; inferior to the above as a table grape, but makes excellent wine, approaching a Madeira. It will bear but little wood, and must be cut short. Was obtained here from Mr. Hebermont, of Carolina.

Norton Seedling.—The wood dark red, but moderately strong, long jointed. The leaf entire and coarse, though not large.

The fruit;—bunch of medium size, compact, shouldered; berries small, purple, sweet and agreeable, *with* a *pulp.* This is a Seedling of Mr. (I think Dr.) Norton in Virginia, and has a high character; it has been *supposed* to be the same as the Ohio, but is different, as the report of the Cin. Hort. Society shows, and as all know who have had an opportunity of examining them side by side. C. W. E.

Walnut Hill Nursery, Jan. 1844.

Work for January.

There is little to be done in this month in the open garden, if we except the preparing for the coming spring. Composts may be made, and materials collected for useful and ornamental structures. Bee houses and bee hives—summer houses, rustic seats and so on, may be made at leisure times. Hardy bulbs should be planted now, or as soon as the ground is open, if not already done, and protected by a covering of long litter.

Forest and ornamental trees may often be planted with safety at this season, but they require great care, lest the frost get at their roots.

In the green house, the plants want air in these bright sunny days—during the last month they have been suffering for it. Frosts of course should be guarded against; in this climate it may catch one napping—fogs and damps are almost as destructive as frosts.

Leaves that are decayed should be removed; they will infect others.

Succulent plants, Aloes, &c. need little or no water in this month; water all plants sparingly, and be careful not to use it too cold. Clear the plants from lice, by smoking them with tobacco stems, or syringing with whale oil or soap & water, where it can be done. Whenever the earth on the top of the pots is hard, & covered with mould, loosen it up. Amateur growers should cut the choice flowers, when it can be done without injury to the plants, and give them to those of us who have none.

Carnations, and plants in pits should have air in fine weather, and be cleaned from dead leaves and so on.

If plants require to be shifted, they should not be put into too large pots, as it often prevents their flowering.

Select in the nurseries, such trees as you wish to plant in the spring, and mark them; you secure better plants than if you defer it till you want them, and are more likely to get them out early in the season.

Look over your fruit, and take out that which is decayed. In the latter part of this month, prepare your hot-beds for early Salad, Radishes, Celery, Cabbages, Eggplants &c. A constant supply of young and tender Lettuces may be had with a little care through out the winter from a single hot-bed—they must have air whenever it is possible, or they grow weak, mould and rot.

CATALOGUE OF FRUIT TREES, &c.

We propose to continue the publication of the Catalogue of the London Horticultural Society, or such portions of it as may be most desirable in this part of the country.

The following general marks have been employed, in addition to such as are explained under each separate head.

When 0 is prefixed to a name in Roman letters, instead of a number, it signifies that the variety, having been ascertained to be of an inferior quality, is no longer cultivated in the Society's Garden. When a blank precedes a name in Roman letters, instead of a number, it signifies that the variety has either proved false, or has been lost, or for some other reason is no longer in the Garden.

The names printed in *small* Roman letters are the same as that of the sort which they immediately succeed. Those in *Italics* are synonyms in the alphabetical arrangement, and are repeated under the name to which they refer; thus, in the list of Nectarines, "*Aromatic*, see *Violette Hâtive*," signifies that Aromatic is the same as Violette Hâtive, under which variety the former name is repeated in small letters as a synonym.

NECTARINES.

The leaves, flowers, and adhesiveness of the flesh to the stone, afford the most certain and permanently distinguishing characters among Nectarines, as well as Peaches. The leaves are either *serrated without glands*; *crenated with globose glands*; or *crenated with reniform glands*. The flowers are either *large* or *small*. The flesh either firmly adhering to the stone, or parting readily from it, constituting the divisions of *clingstone* and *melting* Nectarines. A classification founded on such characters has proved of great utility in the investigation of these fruits. By attending to them, all the greatest errors may be easily detected, and a Newington or Violette Hâtive will not, indifferently, find currency for a Roman. A somewhat roundish form being applicable to all Nectarines, the column for such has been dispensed with. The abbreviations are as follow:

Leaves.—S, serrated without glands; G, having globose glands; R, with reniform glands.

Flowers.—L, large; S, small.

Flesh.—C, clingstone, the flesh everywhere firmly adhering; M, melting, the flesh separating from the stone.

Color.—b. brownish; d. dark; p. pale; g. greenish; o. orange; r. red; w. whitish; y. yellow.

Size.—1, large; 2, middle sized; 3, small.

Quality.—1, first rate; 2, second or indifferent.

Season.—b. beginning; m. middle; e. end—of the months to which they are prefixed.

Names.	Leaves.	Flowers.	Flesh.	Color.	Size.	Quality.	Season.	Remarks.
0 Aiton's Seedling .	R	S	C	d. b. r.	1	2	b. m. Sept.	Allied to the tawny.
Anderdon's, see *Newington.*								
Anderdon's Round, see *ib.*								
Anderson's, see *Elruge* and *Newington.*								
Aromatic, see *Violette Hâtive.*								
Black, see *Early Newington.*								
Black Early, see *ib.*								
1 Balgone . . .	R	S	M	p. g. r.	1	1	e. Aug. b. Sep.	

	Names.	Leaves.	Flowers.	Flesh.	Color.	Size.	Quality.	Season.	Remarks.
2	Boston . . .	G	S	M	o. d. r.	2	2	b. Sep.	Large and handsome, but requires a warm season to ripen perfectly.
	Bowden . . .	S	L						
	Breese's Late . .	R	S						
	Breeze's Late Melter.								
	Brinion, see *Violette Hâtive.*								
	Brugnon, Le Gros, see *Grosse Violette*								
	Brugnon, see *Italian.*								
	Brugnon, (of some,) see *Roman.*								
	Brugnon, Early, see *Violette Hâtive.*								
	Brugnon, Hâtif, see *Violette Hâtive.*								
	Brugnon Musqué, see *Roman.*								
	Brugnon de Newington d'Angleterre, see *Newington.*								
	Brugnon Red at the Stone, see *Violette Hâtive.*								
	Brugnon Tardif.								
	Brugnon Violet Musqué, see *Roman.*								
	Cérise, Pêche . .	R	S	M	r. w.	3	2	e. Aug.	More a subject of curiosity than use.
	Cherry.								
	Claremont, see *Elruge.*								
	Desprèz . . .	R	L	M					
	Desprès.								
	Deprèz.								
3	Duc du Tellier's .	R	S	M	p. g. r.	1	1	e. Aug. b. Sep.	Much the same as the Elruge.
	Du Tellier's.								
	Duc de Tello.								
	Du Tilly's.								
4	Downton . . .	R	S	M	p. g. r.	1	1	e. Aug.	Between Elruge and Violette Hâtive.
	Early Pavie . .	S	L	C					
5	Elruge . . .	R	S	M	p. g. r.	2	1	e. Aug. b. Sep.	Flesh almost white to the stone; excellent, and a good bearer; forces very well.
	Common Elruge.								
	Claremont.								
	Oatlands.								
	Temple's, (of some.)								
	Spring Grove.								
	Anderson's, (of some.)								
	Elruge of MILLER .	S	S	M					
	Elruge, Lord Selsey's, see *Violette Hâtive.*								
6	Fairchild's . .	R	C	M	g. r.	3	2	b. m. Aug.	Esteemed by some for its earliness.
	Fairchild's Early.								
	Flander's see *New White*								
	Ford's Seedling . .	R							
0	Genoa . . .	R	S	M	p. g.	2	2	e. Sep. b. Oct.	Like the Peterborough.
	Late Genoa.								
	Genoese.								
0	Golden . . .	R	S	C	y. r.	2	2	b. m. Sep.	Flesh orange colored.
	Fine Gold-fleshed.								
	Orange.								
0	Golden, Pince's . .	R	L	C	o. d. r.	1	2	b. m. Sep.	
	Greenshields' Late .	R	S	M	g. r.	2		e. Sep.	
	Hampton Court, see *Violette Hâtive.*								

Spring

NURSERY.

One and a half miles from Cincinnati, on the Harrison Turnpike.

The proprietor would respectfully call the attention of the public to this Western establishment as one embracing almost every thing worthy of cultivation in the fruit line; also in the ornamental department his stock is large and various. Most of his trees are bearing some of the new varieties of Pear, and a few sorts of the Apple, are large and well grown. His stock of Cherries is large and of the best kinds; trees from eight feet high. Catalogues of which may be had on application at the Nursery, or by letter (post paid).

All orders, (enclosing the cash, or satisfactory references,) will be promptly attended to, which may be sent through the Post Office, or on personal application at the Nursery.

Everything for orchard packed with great care, and delivered in the city without charge.

A. HERNST.

DAVID RICHARDS,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

From [illegible]

Takes this method of informing the owners of stock, that he has located himself in Cincinnati, and is prepared to take charge of Cattle and Horses diseased, and believes his experience in his profession will enable him to give satisfaction to those who may entrust him with business. He is aware that it is the practice of some to pledge themselves to cure all sorts of incurable diseases; but as his object is permanent settlement and the establishment of character, he refrains from entering into the particulars of his ability, and leaves himself his perfect acquaintance with the proper treatment to be pursued in most cases, will enable him to be of service to those gentlemen in the vicinity who prize a valuable animal. More need be said on this subject—those wishing his services will find him at his VETERINARY STABLES, corner of Western Row and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati.

Attendance, and upon all branches of the Profession attended to and performed with [illegible] and judgment.

Cincinnati, December [illegible], 1843.

SCOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscribers have purchased the right of selling and from the patentee of this article, are now manufacturing the same at No. 25 Main Street,

for boiling, or steaming food of any kind for stock; or for any purpose whatever, when a kettle is used on the farm; it is the best article that has ever been introduced. It is used in the Eastern states, and has given general satisfaction. It is so constructed, that the furnace and kettle (both being cast iron) are put together and can be moved any distance without disarranging or injuring it; and by having two or three joints of pipe, so fire can be used on any part of the farm desired. Farmers are invited to call and examine the article, and satisfy themselves as to its utility and economy.

We are now making two sizes—barrel and half barrel. W. & R. P. RESOR.

Nos. 25 and 27, Main St., Cincinnati.

Bees! Bees!!

For sale at the office of the Western Farmer and Gardener, a few copies of a little work on the care and management of of Bees, entitled "Bee Breeding in the West." By Thomas Affleck. Price 25 cents.

WM. D. JACKSON & BROTHERS,

SILK MANUFACTURERS,

NEPONSET, KY.

Cash paid for cocoons and reeled silk.

Also, cocoons and reeled silk manufactured on commission, into sewing silk, dresses, handkerchief, floss silk, etc. etc., on the most favorable terms.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME
OF THE
WESTERN FARMER & GARDENER,
AND
HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

A monthly periodical, published at Cincinnati; devoted exclusively to Western Agricultural and Horticultural improvement.

Edited by { **Edw. Jas. Hooper**, *a Practical Farmer.*
Chas. W. Elliott, *a Practical Gardener and Nurseryman.*

In sending forth the proposals for our fourth volume, and soliciting the continued patronage of our subscribers, we beg to assure them, that our endeavors will be unceasing to make the work worthy of the patronage of the western farmers and gardeners, and that the subjects treated on will be so various, as to be connected with the actual practical labors of every one engaged in the various branches of agricultural and horticultural industry.

We propose to notice every useful invention, and, when it can be done to the advantage of our readers, to delineate the same by engravings. Household affairs, the breeding, rearing, and feeding domestic animals; the preparation and management of manures with a view to increasing the product of every sort of crop; the most improved and valuable seeds; in a word, the whole economy of the farm, as free from impracticable theories as possible, will be discussed to the best of our judgment and actual experience.

The horticultural department of our work, we confidently anticipate, will be, as well from its being the organ of the spirited and enlightened Horticultural Society lately got up in Cincinnati, as on account of the well informed practical Editor on this subject, one of peculiar originality and interest, embracing as it will a complete record of the proceedings and discoveries of the Society, the character and importance of which, in infusing a spirit of fine fruit and vegetable raising, is incalculable and invaluable.

We would further remark, that this is *the only agricultural paper in America* EMBELLISHED WITH COPPERPLATE ENGRAVINGS.

☞ *Terms*, one dollar per year, always in advance.

Agreeably to the wishes of numbers of our subscribers, we have concluded to publish a colored edition of our work, as far as our botanical illustrations are concerned; the subscription price for which will be two dollars per year.

A commission of twenty per cent. will be allowed to agents who procure twenty-five subscribers, and twenty-five per cent. to those who obtain one hundred or more.

☞ The back volumes can be furnished to new subscribers.

All letters must be POST PAID, and addressed to the Publisher.

The Post Master General states, that letters to the publishers of periodicals containing money to pay subscriptions for the same, may be sent free of postage; and any Post Master will frank such letters.

R. P. Brooks, Publisher.